

# THE FARMER & GARDENER; AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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Vol. I.

THIS publication is the successor of the late  
**AMERICAN FARMER,**

(which is discontinued,) and is published at the same office, at five dollars per year, payable in advance.

**American Farmer Establishment.**

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1834.

We receive with much pleasure the resolution of the Horticultural Society of Maryland, directing their proceedings to be published in the Farmer & Gardener, and shall use our influence in promoting their objects as far as we are able.

BALTIMORE, June 9, 1834.

I. I. Hitchcock, Esq.

SIR:—Your letter to the President of the Maryland Horticultural Society, with a copy of the Farmer & Gardener, offering that paper as a medium for the original publication of the proceedings and papers of the society, and also offering a bound volume of the Farmer & Gardener to the society at the end of each year, has been laid before the Council, your liberal proposition accepted, and the thanks of the Society directed to be presented to you for the same.

In accordance with this proceeding of the Council, therefore, all proceedings and papers, which shall be deemed necessary or useful to be published, will be furnished you at the earliest possible moment for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GIDEON B. SMITH,

Corresponding Secretary.

We insert in another page, a method of recruiting old grass land in New England—We invite the attention of farmers to this subject, as it is one in which southern agriculture is particularly deficient. It will appear in the case of Mr. Clark, of how much value an old sward is, in recruiting the soil, when turned under and permitted to rot in a way that its gasses shall be secured from escaping into the atmosphere, and being lost. In this case the effect was, as three quarters of a ton of hay, is to three tons; and this improvement must be attributed almost entirely to the decomposition of the old sward; for the small quantity of manure which was used on the surface was consumed by the potatoes or evaporated in the air. How can land be so easily made rich?

Here in this instance the sward being turned under and there rotted, prevented the escape of the gas, and the decayed sward became a rich bed

of compost for the expansion of the tender roots at a suitable depth for the process of vegetation.

We have just visited the steam boat Pocahontas to witness the embarkation of one of the finest animals of the Bull kind for his age, that we have ever noticed. He is of the Durham short horn breed, and remarkably well grown. He was purchased by Dr. Tazewell of Richmond, Va. where he is now taking him. Mr. Barney has likewise a pair of very fine working Oxen, which were brought down from his breeding farm in company with the bull.

RUTA BAGA—We have had the high zest this week past of receiving a visit from that excellent agriculturist, J. Barney, Esq. of Philadelphia, whose opinions on the subject of his avocations may be received as good authority in all cases, *ceteras paribus*—We have had our prepossessions doubly strengthened by his confirmations of the value of Ruta Baga as a winter food for stock—He observes, "he should not know how to get along without it for his sheep and cattle."

The ease with which this crop can be cultivated, and the great yield that in some cases have been obtained, renders it an object of very considerable importance to every farmer. The time is now approaching when it should be put in the ground, and in our next paper we will give a summary of the mode of cultivation which has been adopted with best success, and further reports of its value in keeping stock.

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The standing Committees of the Council attend every Saturday morning, from 9 to 11 o'clock, to receive, examine and note objects offered for premium.

At a meeting of the Council held on the 17th May, 1834, Mr. Gideon B. Smith, who had been charged with the preparation of a report of the late exhibition, presented a draught of the same, which was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

On motion of Dr. Cohen, the thanks of the Council were voted to Mr. G. B. Smith, for his able report.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, that Mr John Feast be appointed to collect the annual dues from the members of the Society under the direction of the Treasurer.

A letter was received from G. W. Johnson, Esq. of Great Otham, Essex, England, presenting to the

Society a copy of "The History of English Gardening," by George W. Johnson, and a copy of "An Essay on the uses of Salt in Agriculture and Horticulture," by Cuthbert William Johnson. On motion, the thanks of the Society were voted to the donors.

At a meeting of the Council on Saturday, 24th May, 1834, Wm. Feast exhibited two quarts of superior Bourbon Strawberries remarkably fine for the season.

Mrs. James Tracy, one pint of superior Scarlet Strawberries.

Thos. Dixon, Gardener to Mrs. Donnel, very fine early Potatoes.

Mr. Stronicher, 2 quarts of early May cherries.

Mr G. B. Smith, *Cypripedium Parviflorum*.

Samuel Feast, *Hearacea Spatulata*, 12 seedling roses, *Herbemont Rose*, *White moss Rose*, *Stattholder*, *Charles 10th*, *delicateuse*, *Grand Duke of Tuscany*, *Bourbon*, *mossy cup sweet brier*, and other roses.

John Feast, *Rosa hortensia*, *pink Noisette*, *Royal Virgin*, *double white Scotch*, &c. and *Veleriana*, *rubra* and *alba*, *colutea lutea*, *Gladiolus alba*, *Cactus Jenkensonia*, (in full bloom, very splendid,) and three seedling roses, *royal rose*, *feathered hyacinth*, &c.

George Landvoigt, gardener to the establishment connected with the Farmer & Gardener, has succeeded in sprouting the Gama Grass Seed in four days, by a method we believe to be entirely new; and from its complete success in this instance it is a plausible conclusion that the same method will be found equally beneficial in forwarding the vegetation of other seeds—The Gama Grass seed has always been very slow in vegetating, and in some instances has lain twelve or fourteen months in the ground before the young plant has made its appearance.

His plan of treatment was this: take proof spirit one quart—plaster of paris a double handfull, or sufficient to make it of the consistence of thin white-wash—set it by the fire and keep it milk-warm for twenty-four hours—then sow it in ground well prepared, and protect it from the heat of the sun in a hot day, or from the cold of such nights as we have had during this experiment, by a grass mat.

By this method the seeds sprouted and came up in four days; and have continued, notwithstanding the extremely cold weather we have had, to grow finely—Plants thus raised are to be set out at a distance of two feet each way, and in a short time the ground will be entirely covered with the grass.

It is highly probable that thorn seed, peach stones, and all other seeds covered with hard coats, may be sprouted in the same way, with greater facility and certainty than they have heretofore been done.

**THE FARMER.****PASTURING WHEAT.**

Pasturing wheat closely, in the spring of the year, has been often practiced to advantage in destroying the fly. It is now too late in the season to practice that method this year. If farmers would early examine their wheat, and when the fly is found committing its ravages, would turn in their stock and pasture it down closely, they would frequently save their crops. This insect deposits its eggs between the stalk and first leaf, near the root;—as the larva approaches to maturity, and increases in size, it exudes a poisonous moisture from the external covering of the larva, which causes the stalk to sphacelate; and by the increased bulk, pressing between the leaf and stalk, it obstructs the free circulation of the sap, and prevents a sufficient supply for the nourishment of the head and grain. By the disease caused in the stalk immediately in contact with the larva, the stalk is frequently broken off, and falls.

By pasturing closely, at the proper season of the year, which by the account below, corroborated by my own experience, may be as late as the 21st of May;—the egg or young larva will be destroyed, and at the same time, according to the laws of vegetation, the cutting off the top of the wheat will cause new lateral shoots, which will have no flies in them; and the roots by spreading, as is always occasioned by cutting the tops, a greater supply of nourishment will be afforded to the grain.

Farmers are generally induced to sow late, in consequence of the ravages of the fly in early sowed grain;—but it is worthy of their consideration, whether it would not be better to sow early and to sow less, manure more and to have a fine pasture early in the spring, when all supply of fodder is short, to fatten sheep, raise up poor horses, young calves, and to furnish a plentiful supply of good yellow butter for the market, at this season of the year, when it now wears such a pale, cornstalk hue, and tastes so strongly of silver, that we, poor citizens, can hardly relish the taste of it.—Ed.

*To the Agricultural Society of Stark County, and Farmers generally.*

The destruction of the wheat crops in this section of the country, by the late severe frosts, it is presumed has been discovered by every observing wheat farmer; but if any are not apprised that their wheat is destroyed, and suppose it is safe because their fields appear green and vigorous, I would direct them to examine the inner part of the stem immediately above each joint, first divesting the stem of its double covering, and if they find the tender part of the stem, (which, in a healthy state, easily separates from the joint,) is

of a deep green color, all such stems I would pronounce destroyed; that although they will for some time imbibe the sap and nourishment from the root, they will perish without producing a head; therefore, that the root may not be exhausted by throwing its nourishment into the present stem, and give it an opportunity sooner to throw out new shoots, which will come forth about the same time, I am cutting wheat as near the ground as I can with the scythe. The success of this plan to save the crop is strongly supported by the following fact:—On the evening of the 21st day of May, 1816, I arrived on my farm in this vicinity from the South, with 200 head of cattle: on that night the whole number broke into my wheatfield, passed over two or three acres of it, and being hungry and fatigued, devoured all, bare to the ground, as far as they went. This part of the field I considered entirely lost, but it soon put forth shoots from the roots, grew up an even and uniform crop: and now I must crave the indulgence of farmers, and particularly those who do not know me, when I state the fact that, that which was eaten down, produced as good a crop, or better, in the opinion of some who were employed in harvesting it, than that part of the field which had not been eaten down, and though perhaps not quite so ripe was cut with the other part of the field.

The wheat that is frozen will put out shoots from the roots, whether we cut it or not; but if not, they will put out, grow up, and ripen unequally, for they will only put out as the old stock decays, and consequently will be later than when it is removed.

JOHN MYERS.

Canton, 21st May, 1834.—*Ohio Rep.*

[From the New-England Farmer.]

**RECRUITING GRASS LAND.**

*Mr. Fessenden:—*

Sir,—For a few years past I have been trying, with some variation, the method of Elias Phinney, Esq. of laying down land to grass, by sowing upon the inverted sward, as recommended in his communication, published in the N. E. Farmer, —an article which is worthy a yearly republication until farmers shall more generally avail themselves of the benefit that may be derived from it.

My first experiment was commenced in 1830, on about one acre of ground, a sandy alluvion, rather heavy, which had been in grass for perhaps fifty years, and had formerly given two crops yearly, by means of frequent top-dressings of manure.

After having been neglected for some years, in 1829 it came into my possession and gave one crop of about three-fourths of a ton of pretty good stock hay. The ground was not suitable for English grain on account of the neighborhood of barberry bushes, and perhaps other causes of blight, and I wished to keep it in mowing with as little interruption as would consist with profitable management. In order to do this, the question to settle was, whether a top-dressing of manure should be applied sufficient to wake up the old sward; or the usual rotation, including not less than two hoed crops and two dressings of manure, should be adopted; or the method proposed by Mr. Phinney. With a little variation I

took the latter as being more expeditious than the rotation system, and more economical than the first mentioned.

In May, 1830, the sward was well turned over, with a furrow of from four to six inches deep, varying with the thickness of the sod and depth of soil. It was then rolled down smooth, a light dressing of manure spread on and harrowed in, and potatoes were planted in hills. Care was taken not to disturb the sod during the process of cultivation.

In September the crop was gathered. A most abundant growth of tops was obtained, and a fair crop of potatoes, injured, however, by dry weather. After digging the potatoes the tops and weeds were collected and carted to the pig-yard for manure, and the ground immediately ploughed, with a light plough and one horse, so as not to disturb the sod; after which it was harrowed and sown with herds-grass and clover seed, and again harrowed and rolled. The grass seed was sown without any grain, came up well and grew finely until winter.

In the spring of 1831, I found the clover much killed, owing probably to its being sown so late. The herds-grass and what clover remained came on well and gave two crops, estimated at about one ton each, of very good hay. From the grass being so young the quality of the first crop was very similar to that of the second crop, or rowen. In 1832 the first crop made hay of the first quality, and was estimated by a man of good judgment who assisted in cutting it, to be three tons. The second cutting gave about three-fourths of a ton. In 1833 it was cut but once; the crop was not as heavy as the first crop of 1832, but was very good. A large part of it was lodged, for some weeks before cutting. Estimated at from two, to two and a half tons.

I think these results go far to prove the value of Mr. Phinney's method. With one ploughing and a light dressing of manure, I have had a fair crop of potatoes, and grass, making by estimation about eight tons of hay from one acre of ground, in four years. This is undoubtedly a greater net profit than was derived from the same ground, in any preceding ten years, and the land is now in better condition than it was in 1829, and the old sward, which is quietly decomposing beneath the surface, will probably without further expense continue to send up good crops for some years. When turned up it will of itself form a mould sufficiently rich to give a good crop of corn or potatoes with little manure, and insure grass-seed to take well again.

It will be perceived that the weight of the hay was estimated. As it was for "home consumption," I thought it not worth the while to be at the expense of driving half a mile and weighing in order to ascertain the exact quantity, but considered an approximation to the truth in that respect sufficient for the purpose in view. If we did not very much over-estimate the quantity, I think it evidently a more economical application of labor and manure than the usual one of frequent ploughing, and as frequent exposure of the vegetable matter in the soil to the drying and dissipating influences of the sun and wind. I believe the effect of frequent ploughing is not as well observed by our farmers as it should be. So



far as my observation goes, it is injurious; and I have but little doubt that our best soils might be exhausted and reduced to perfect barrenness, without a single cropping—only by frequent ploughing for several successive years. I could mention a case or two that would go far to prove this, were it necessary.

My next experiment was commenced in 1832 on a piece of about eight acres, in the same field with the other. The soil was rather lighter and more sandy, and had formerly been somewhat reduced by excessive working, but latterly had recruited by neglect. In 1831 it gave a crop of about half a ton of hay per acre, worth little more than the expense of getting.

In May, 1832, it was nicely turned over with a furrow three or four inches deep, intending in no case to go below the top soil. After being rolled, about twenty or twenty-five cart-buck loads of compost manure (made by mixing one load of manure with two loads of meadow muck on good soil, and piling up in layers over winter,) were spread on each acre and harrowed it in. It was then planted with corn, and cultivated with the harrow and hoe. No plough was used among it, and no hills were made. Before it was harrowed for the third hoeing, four quarts each of herds-grass and southern or June clover seed and eight quarts of red-top seed were mingled and sown to an acre. Care was taken through the whole course not to displace the sods, and to keep the ground even, and at the last hoeing to prevent the grass seed being unequally scattered. My object in this experiment was to get in the clover early enough to have it stand the winter, and also to have the first cutting of hay a little more substantial than I had found it in the last experiment. The seed was sown just as the corn began to tassel out, and when the young plants made their appearance, which was in a few days, the corn had become a suitable and sufficient protection from the scorching heat of the sun. The shade soon became so close and thick in most parts of the field that the grass grew very slender and seemed to make little progress until about the first of September, when the corn blades began to curl and admit by degrees sun and air; after which it grew finely, and by the time the corn was harvested, had covered the ground almost entirely.

The corn was planted about three feet distant each way, and in some places grew so stout and thick that the pumpkin vines, of which there were a few, left running on the ground and went from hill to hill in the corn, yet the clover was not smothered, as is frequently the case among oats or other small grain that grows large enough to lodge.

In the spring of 1833, after the ground had become dry, it was rolled for the purpose of crushing the corn stubs and levelling for the scythe. The clover came out finely and with the herds-grass and red-top made a large growth, of each nearly equal quantities.—The first crop gave twenty-two loads, estimated at three-fourths of a ton each, or two tons to the acre, entirely free from old stubble and weeds, and worth at least twenty-five per cent. more than hay of the first year's cutting usually is. I was offered for it the highest price at which the best hay was selling in the market. The second cutting or mow, gave

an average as was estimated, of one ton to the acre.

I sold a few tons of the first crop at thirteen dollars, and the second at ten dollars per ton. If our estimate of the quantity was correct, this would give thirty-six dollars per acre as the proceeds of one year's crop.—The highest price at which the land has ever been sold is, I believe, thirty dollars per acre and before I commenced these experiments it was reputed so poor that I could find no one willing to cultivate it on shares with the privilege of managing it his own way.

This crop was made to supersede the oat crop, with which grass seed is usually sown, and the advantages of it must be evident to any farmer, without much argument. It is perhaps sufficient to say that an oat crop in addition to its exhausting the land, (which is the opinion of many farmers is no trifle) would cost quite as much as the grass crops, and setting aside its liability to blight would not be worth half as much.

There were sundry knolls, head-lands and patches on the piece, which has seldom or never been ploughed, but had been left to run up to weeds and brush. These places had been the resort and abode of squirrels and wood-chucks in numbers sufficient to contend successfully with the former occupant for at least one half of the corn, beans, and clover that grew near them. When the rest of the piece was ploughed, these by the aid of a strong knife or coulter were ploughed also, and gave excellent crops of both corn and grass without any different management than was bestowed on the rest of the field, roots and stubs to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is a mistaken notion, I believe which is generally held, that land in a condition similar to these spots must be ploughed and cross ploughed and dragged and hoed, year after year, for several years until its strength is in fact exhausted, before it is sufficiently subdued to become productive. As well may the farmer, by hardship and abuse, break his young horse and call it subduing! In either case I apprehend the most effectual method is taken to defeat the object in view, which is future benefit; and one might almost as soon think of deriving profit from the labours of a broken winded, broken down horse, as from the cultivation of a field that has been through the usual exhaustion process of subduing, except where the manure is applied at the same time.

I regret the necessity I am under of resorting to estimates when stating an experiment; it is too indefinite, but perhaps will do better in a grass crop than most others; for all farmers know without guessing, that grass of the above mixture does not lodge or fall down for weeks before cutting, as was the case with a considerable part of both crops, unless it be stout.

The last experiment was first suggested to my mind and I was led to try it with a good degree of confidence, by observing a few fine large plants of clover in the fall of the previous year, in my corn field, a sward that had not been ploughed before for twenty years, when a little clover chaff had accidentally been scattered about the time the corn was planted. It was from the fine appearance of these plants among corn that had received the usual harrowing and hoeing, that I was induced to extend the experiment to another piece of

four acres, which was a light sandy soil, but gave a result equally satisfactory and favorable.

The test of another fall and winter on a like quantity of ground, of different soils, sown the same way as that of 1832, tends to confirm me in the opinion, that grass seed sown among corn "catches in" better, stands the winter and is much less likely to be destroyed by mice than that sown in the usual way among English grain.

Grass is, and probably ever will be, one of the most valuable products of our New England soil. A crop on which, as much and perhaps more than any other, we are to depend for our wealth. Without it, our valleys would become comparatively poor and our hills of little or no value. Improvement in its production is desirable and undoubtedly attainable. To make "two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," may appear to others a small business, but 'tis truly an object worthy of the attention of every farmer.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM CLARK, JR.

Northampton, April, 1834.

## THE GARDENER.

### PREMIUMS

*Offered by the Maryland Horticultural Society for the next twelve months.*

VEGETABLES—Committee, E. P. Thomas, James Moore, John Feast.

For the best Cauliflowers, on the 3d Saturday in April, - - - \$5

" Asparagus do. 2d do. in March, - - - 5

" Lettuce do. 1st do. in March, - - - 3

" Sea kale (2 bunches, 6 in each) in do. 4

" Mushrooms, before the end of March, 5

" Rhubarb, 2 bunches in open ground, 3

" Beets, 3d Saturday in June, - - - 3

" Onions, 1 peck from seed sown in the spring, - - - 3

" Cape Broccoli, 3 heads, - - - 3

" Celery, 2d Saturday in October, - - - 3

" Egg Plants, 4 to be sent, - - - 3

" Tomatoes, half peck, - - - 3

" Asparagus, 2 bunches, open ground, - 2

" Lettuce, 6 heads from open ground, - 2

" Early Potatoes, ½ peck, 2d week in April, 3

" Salsify, 2 bunches, - - - 3

" Crooknecked Squash, 6 to be sent, - 3

" 100 Pickling Cucumbers, - - - 2

" and earliest large Lima Beans, 1 peck, 2

" and earliest Snap Beans, 1 peck, - 2

" and earliest Garden Peas, 1 peck, - 2

" Sweet Potatoes, 1 bushel, to be accompanied by the mode pursued in their cultivation, a premium—*offered by an amateur*, - - - 10

FRUIT—Committee, G. W. Dobbin, S. Feast, R. Sinclair, Sen.

For the best Peaches, 1 peck to be presented at the next fall exhibition, a silver cream Jug, *offered by an amateur*, \$20

" Strawberries, - - - 3

" Raspberries, 2 quarts, - - - 2

" Gooseberries, 6 kinds, - - - 4

" Cherries, 4 kinds, - - - 3

" Pears, 6 kinds, half dozen each, - 5

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| For the best Grapes, for'n, 4 kinds, 2 bun. each,                           | \$5 |
| " Grapes, native, 4 do. 2 do. do.   | 5   |
| " Plums, 4 kinds, 6 of each, - - -  | 3   |
| " Apples, before 2d Saturday in July, 4 kinds, half peck of each, - - -     | 3   |
| " Apples, late, after 1st of February, 4 kinds, 1 dozen of each, - - -      | 5   |
| " Peaches, early, 2d Saturday in August, 4 kinds, 12 of each, - - -         | 5   |
| " Peaches, late, after 2d Saturday in September, 4 kinds, 12 of each, - - - | 5   |
| " Apricots, 3 kinds, half doz each, - - -                                   | 3   |
| " Figs, 2 kinds, 12 of each, - - -  | 2   |
| " Quinces, 2 kinds, half peck each, - - -                                   | 2   |
| " Nectarines, 2 kinds, 6 of each, - - -                                     | 4   |
| " Cantaloupes, 6 green flesh or netted, - - -                               | 3   |
| " Winter Cantaloupes, 2 to be sent, - - -                                   | 3   |

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.—Committee, T. Edmondson, Jr., E. Kurtz, W. G. Thomas.

|   |      |
|---|------|
| For the best collection of Camelia Japonicas, | \$10 |
| " Seedling do. do.                            | 5    |
| " Dahlias, - - - - -                          | 5    |
| " Seedling Dahlias, - - - - -                 | 5    |
| " Collection of Heaths, 6 kinds, in flower,   | 5    |
| " Azaleas, - - - - -                          | 5    |
| " Amaryllises, - - - - -                      | 3    |
| " Auriculas, - - - - -                        | 3    |
| " Ranunculuses, - - - - -                     | 3    |
| " Anemones, - - - - -                         | 3    |
| " Seedling Pelargoniums, - - - - -            | 3    |
| " Tea Roses, - - - - -                        | 2    |
| " Chrysanthemums, - - - - -                   | 2    |
| " Carnations, - - - - -                       | 2    |
| " Collection of Tulips, - - - - -             | 2    |
| " do Hyacinths, - - - - -                     | 2    |
| " do Primula Polyanthuses, - - - - -          | 2    |
| For the finest and rarest Exotic, - - - - -   | 5    |
| " collection of Succulents, - - - - -         | 5    |
| " " Herbaceous plants, - - - - -              | 3    |

For the best managed Green-house, a silver swardish, valued at - - - - - 15

The Society reserves the privilege of awarding PREMIUMS for Fruit of a superior quality, though a sufficient quantity or number of kinds may not have been presented to entitle it to a standing premium.

The Horticultural Society earnestly requests the attention of Gardeners and the Public at large, to the Exhibition of Vegetables, Fruit, and Ornamental plants, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, at the Society's Room, Patapsco building, in North street, where the committees attend to inspect articles that may be presented; Vegetables, Fruit, and Ornamental Plants, may be presented at the meetings of the Council and of the Society, on the evening of the FIRST AND LAST SATURDAY of every month, as well as at all extra meetings.

Regular records of every article exhibited will be kept, and at the Exhibitions next fall and next spring, premiums will be awarded to the most deserving, according to the above list. By order, GIDEON B. SMITH, Cor. Sec.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle.]

#### CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

I am accustomed to associate a passion for flowers with the warmest and kindest affections of the heart; and in passing along our streets, if I see a window filled with flowerpots, or a solitary rose

bush or columbine, peering above the green grass of the little dooryard, in front of the lowliest dwelling, I cannot resist the belief, that its inmates are happier and more refined than they who dwell in lordly halls; where these emblems of beauty and purity are wanting.

I have sometimes imagined that the mind may be purified and the affections chastened by being continually surrounded by pleasing and innocent images; and if this be true, what can better answer such a purpose than flowers? They are attainable by every individual—they are cheap, and may be made to exhibit their tints and shed their perfume at all seasons of the year. They mingle beautifully with our domestic enjoyments, and are often made the silent but inspiring companions of literary pursuits. How often have I lingered in a flower garden, contemplating its varied beauties, with that calm, pleasurable emotion, which is inspired by music, and were I compelled to yield up my piano or my pinks, I think I should not hesitate to retain the latter. It has occurred to me,—for a maiden's thoughts, in despite of all she can do, will now and then run upon such things, particularly when her companions are all running to the altar,—that if ever I should be married (forbid that it should be supposed I am anxious for such an event,) I should always have a profusion of flowers in my parlor, that the sight of them might soothe and cheer my husband when he returned home, exhausted by the cares and business of this vexatious world. I am sure such a course would make a surly man kind, and a good man better. We were told the other night, by a lecturer in the Lyceum, that it was a favorite saying of the reformer Luther, that he would admit no one to his friendship, who did not love *bread, music and the smile of a child*. I should be willing to go one step farther, and add to his list of *flowers*.

I need not say in every age, and almost every clime, flowers have been the symbols of innocence.

"We decorate," says a writer, "the bride, and strew her path with flowers; we present the undefiled blossoms as a similitude of her beauty and untainted mind, trusting that her destiny through life will be like theirs, grateful, pure and pleasing. We scatter them over the shell, the bier, and the earth, when we consign our mortal blossoms to the dust, as emblems of transient joy—fading pleasures, withered hopes; yet rest in sure and certain trust, that each in due season will be renewed."

The love of these beautiful productions is deeply impressed in the human heart. We wreath garlands around the altar—we decorate the convivial board with flowers—we plant the rose bush over the grave of our buried love—in short, these lovely creations of nature, are mingled with all the pleasures and all the sorrows of life.

I saw, last spring, an affecting incident, strikingly illustrative of the holy associations we have with flowers. The attractive loveliness of a May afternoon, carried me, with a small party of friends, to the top of one of the hills north of our city. The trees were clothed with leaves, and the ground was literally covered with the modest little wild flowers, whose "perfume," as somebody has said, "comes and goes like the warbling of music." Of these, we gathered an abundance; and after entwining them with our hair, and among our bonnet ribbons, and filling our hands,

we descended into the plain below. Upon our return we chanced to pass by Potter's field. The gate was open, the old sexton being busy in tinkering at the lock. As we had in our way to the hill, spent half an hour among the tomb stones of the presbyterian and episcopal burying grounds, it was proposed by one of our party, that we should now stroll through Potter's field, to read some of the inscriptions upon the plain stones and painted boards which were here and there raised at these lowly graves. In a distant part of the cemetery, we observed a female standing near a new made grave. Upon perceiving that we were approaching her, she left it, and by a circuitous route, passed out at the gate. I was near enough, however, to discover her wrinkles, her squalid look, her pallid and sunken cheeks. Her dress was coarse and simple—a black handkerchief upon her neck, and a faded black ribbon upon her bonnet, showed that she was a mourner. Upon reaching the grave, we found upon it a few flowers. As I stood contemplating them, I felt as though I could throw my arms around the old woman's neck, and kiss the tears from her furrowed cheeks.

As we repassed the sexton, I was prompted to enquire if he knew any thing of the old woman, and what relation she bore to the person buried in the grave she had been visiting. He knew little, save that her name was —, and that she lived in a miserable hovel, in the western part of the city; she was a widow, and the grave, that of her only child—a wild, reckless youth, who had contracted habits of dissipation, and who, for the last year, had been travelling up and down the river, engaged in gambling and other licentiousness. Two weeks before this period, he had returned from New-Orleans, sick with the smallpox, and died in the miserable room in which his poor heart broken mother resided. He was buried by the overseers of the poor—and the only monument which her poverty would permit a mother's unquenchable love to rear, in memory of a recreant and ungrateful son, was that of scattering upon his lowly grave a few wild flowers.—D. V.

SILK, we are impressed with the belief, will, at some remote day, become the staple commodity of Northampton. We are glad to see some efficient individuals in this town setting an example worthy of imitation. Immense quantities of Mulberry trees have been transplanted this spring, and experiments with the silk worm are now to be tried on a large scale. Those individuals who have entered into it extensively have found it immeasurably the most lucrative employment they could follow. It yields a certain gain, and gives occupation to the young of both sexes, four fold more profitable than the mere pittance they get from their employments at the present time. It is worthy the attention of all our farmers, and at least will repay them the trouble of an investigation. The fluctuation of the principles of government or change of rulers, will not enhance or diminish its value, and it might save the population of New England from emigration, and death with fever and ague in the western country. Will not our people, who now complain of hard times, awake to new sources of industry, and do something which can be done to increase their pecuniary gains.—Northampton Courier.



## THE BREEDER &amp; MANAGER.

[From Dickson's Cattle Manager.]

**Selecting.**—The change which is capable of being made in any breed of animals by judicious and proper selection, is such as can scarcely be conceived, except by those who are sufficiently experienced in the business, as the beneficial consequences of it are supposed to arise from other causes. It is evident, that for the purpose of breeding from, no animal can be fully depended upon, unless it be really good in itself, and have, in addition, been quite will bred in all the several stages of its ancestry.

As all the breeds and varieties of animals, while in their natural state, and before they have undergone any of the beneficial changes of art, are defective in some respect or other, and as individuals of the same breed are very differently formed and proportioned in their several different parts, care should be taken to select from whole herds, flocks, or collections, such only as are early in coming to perfection, and have other desirable properties, which give them superiority over others in the views of the breeder. Then, in proceeding with the produce even of these parents, the best and most suitable in every respect of each sex are to be further selected and taken as the future improving stock, while the remaining inferior portions are steadily to be refused as improper; and by thus rejecting every animal that is bad, inferior, or unfit for the purpose, great improvements and advances towards perfection in the breeding of animals may be made.

As the offspring that is produced by "some animals is very unlike themselves," it is "a good precaution to try the young males with a few females, the quality of whose produce has been already ascertained:" as in this way and by this kind of selection, "the sort of stock produced, and the description of females to which they are the best adapted," will be the most certainly known, and of course the practice afterwards will proceed in the most perfect manner. Proper selection in breeding and providing male stock has tended to produce the greatest improvement in every kind of animals to which it has been applied.

There can be little doubt but that by this mode of selection in the practice of breeding, every desirable property in all kinds of animals may be promoted and improved. But the selecting for one single property should be avoided as much as possible.

The nature of the qualities and properties that prevail in any particular breed or family of animals, so as to form its excellence in the view of the breeder, will be considered and explained under the different proper heads.

**Breeding in and in.**—This is the practice of uniting the perfections of the same kind by continuing to breed from the best animals of the same line, family, or blood. It is founded on the notion that crossing is wholly unnecessary, and that animals are degenerated by being bred in this way. Bakewell contended that the best sorts only ought to be bred from, which cannot be disputed, though it is to be ascertained what the length of time may be that the same family bred in such a manner

will hold out to be the best; but since his time considerable change of opinion on the matter has taken place. The practice had, however, the effect of rooting out the ridiculous and mischievous prejudice, that was before entertained, against breeding from animals that possessed any degree of affinity between each other.

It was a practice which was believed, under careful and expert management, to afford the greatest security for attaining the improvements that were wanted, with the least risk of producing injury. It has been supported on the principle that good stock has been produced by it, not only without any sort of deterioration, but with continued improvement; and that many breeds of cattle and other animals which have remained for vast lengths of time in the state of nature, in certain situations, without any intermixture of others, although from their unrestrained condition they doubtless must have bred in all the different degrees of affinity, have nevertheless been found to continue without any sort of degeneracy or any injurious alteration whatever having taken place in them.

At the same time it must be remarked, that the trials that have been made of this method have not been very considerable; it being conceived as principally applying to perfect animals only, the existence of which is to be considered as doubtful.

Probably there never did exist an animal without some defect in constitution, in form, or in some other essential quality; and a tendency at least to the same imperfections generally prevails in different degrees in the same family. Thus "by breeding in and in, this defect, however small it may be at first, will increase in every succeeding generation; and will, at last, predominate to such a degree as to render the breed of little value." It is indeed conceived, that by proceeding in this manner, the animals would at length fall into such a state of degeneration as to be wholly incapacitated for breeding. But the bad effects of this practice of breeding may be hastened or retarded by selection, especially in such animals as breed numerously at once. And it is conceived that "there may be families so nearly perfect as to go through several generations, without sustaining much injury from having been bred in and in; yet that "a good judge would, upon examination, point out causes why they must ultimately fail, as a mechanic would discover the weakest part of a machine before it gave way." The practice of "breeding in and in, will of course have the same effect in strengthening the good as the bad properties, and may be beneficial, if not carried too far, particularly in fixing any variety which may be thought valuable."

Extensive correct trials, made upon different animals, in breeding really and perfectly in this method, have fully shown that they decline greatly in size, become badly formed, and breed in a bad manner; at the same time that they are capable of having some particular property, for which they are considered valuable, so increased by it, that it becomes so overabundant as to be inconvenient and disadvantageous: and such has been the case with new Leicester breed of sheep, where the very important propensity to get fat has been carried too far, and they have become in con-

sequence small in size, tender, productive of little wool, and bad breeders.

So also, by selecting animals for one property only, the same effect will, in some degree, be produced as by breeding in and in. Animals with the wished-for propensity in great perfection will be gained, "but so deficient in other respects, as to be upon the whole an unprofitable stock." It should consequently be the aim of those engaged in breeding stock to obtain all the properties that are essential to the animals, as too much may be sacrificed even to a quality which is the most desirable, as has been just observed in the instance of the new Leicester sheep.

In breeding rather close, indeed, in this practice, as from the brother and sister, if each of them be very good, and especially if the same defects or faults should not prevail in both, "but the perfections of the one promise to correct in the produce the imperfections of the other," it cannot of course be objectionable; but "much further than this the system of breeding from the same family cannot in general be pursued with safety." It is probable, that the best animals are constantly raised where the practice is not carried on in too close a manner in relation to blood.

In respect to animals in the state of nature, many causes combine to prevent them from degenerating; "they are perpetually intermixing 'between themselves,' and therefore do not feel the bad effects of breeding in and in: the perfections of some correct the imperfections of others, and they go on without any material alteration, except what arises from the effects of food and climate."

Further, "the greatest number of females will of course fall to the share of the most vigorous males; and the strongest individuals of both sexes, by driving away the weakest, will enjoy the best food and the most favourable situations for themselves and for their offspring."

And "a severe winter, or a scarcity of food, by destroying the weak and unhealthy, has all the good effects of the most skillful selection. In cold and barren countries no animals can live to the age of maturity but those which have strong constitutions; the weak and the unhealthy do not live to propagate their infirmities, as is too often the case with our domestic animals." It is to these causes that "the peculiar hardness of the horses, cattle, and sheep, bred in mountainous countries," are to be ascribed, "more than to their having been inured to the severity of the climate; for our domestic animals do not become more hardy by being exposed when young to cold and hunger: indeed, animals so treated will not, when arrived at the age of maturity, endure so much hardship as those which have been better kept in their infant state."

It will be found very beneficial in case only a single male and single female of a valuable breed could be provided to have "the offspring separated and placed in situations as dissimilar as possible; for all animals kept together are subject to the same effects of climate, food, and mode of treatment, and consequently to the same diseases, particularly to such as are infectious, which most accelerate the bad effects of breeding in and in." But it is presumed that "by establishing the breed in different places, and by selecting with a view

to obtain different properties in these several colonies, the breed may be kept up for some time without the intermixture of their blood."

These circumstances, regulations, and directions, in regard to the practice of breeding in the same line of blood, if closely attended to, cannot fail to produce many very important and useful effects, and must tend to render this manner of raising animal stock much more certain.

[From the London Lancet.]

LECTURES ON VETERINARY MEDICINE,  
Delivered in the University of London, by Mr.  
Youatt.

#### LECTURE I.

##### General division of the animal frame.

GENTLEMEN,—Of the systems into which the subject of our lectures may conveniently be divided, the most important are,—the *Sensorial* and the *Circulatory*. The *sensorial* is the *primum mobile* of the animal machine.

*The Brain and Nerves*.—The brain is the organ to which all sensation is referred. From this, or from its prolongation in the spinal canal, animals derive the power of voluntary motion: it is the fountain of animal life,—the medium by which we are rendered conscious of surrounding objects, and made susceptible of pleasure and of pain; and on which, in every kind of animal,—and the gradation extending far lower in the scale of life than many are willing to allow,—intellectual power and moral feeling entirely depend.

Next in importance, but discharging a different function, is the *sympathetic or ganglionic nerve*, whether first brought into view at the base of the atlas, or extending in innumerable radiations, through the whole of the thoracic and abdominal cavities, being one of the fountains of *organic life*:—ramifying over every viscus, and surrounding every vessel. By its influence the heart beats, the lungs heave, and the stomach digests. It is unconnected with sensation but by anastomosis with the cerebral nerves, and is totally independent of the will.

To this will succeed that kindred and newly-discovered power, the *respiratory nerves*; newly discovered, at least, with regard to their function, and the discovery of which will immortalise the name of Bell, and on no scientific man was ever an honorary distinction more worthily conferred by his sovereign. They are derived from the lateral column of the medulla oblongata and the spinal chord, and are connected with those of the ganglionic system from their very origin, anastomosing freely with them, associated with them in function, and, at length, perfectly mingled and identified with them. The respiratory nerves (prior to their perfect amalgamation with the ganglionic) constitute another fountain of *organic life*; somewhat differing in function, however,—acting when the animal is unconscious of the action, and in despite of the will; yet, to a certain degree, under the influence and control of the will, and sensitive only as connected with the ramifications of the sensitive nerves of the spinal column. They are interposed between the nerves of voluntary motion and those of sensation, a kind of neutral ground between them, deriving assistance from, or lending it to, the cerebral nerves; they proceed first, as their names imply, to the respiratory or-

gans, but do not terminate there, for they are, either directly or indirectly, conveyed to, and influence, every viscus.

Having, in a former course, considered these functions of the nerves, I entered on the consideration of their diseases, whether referable to excessive, or diminished, or irregular, or suspended influence—causing tetanus, rabies, epilepsy, palsy, chorea, and various other affections.

*The Circulation*.—A stimulus presupposes a tissue to be acted upon, and in that tissue a power of responding to the stimulus,—a principle of contractility, and as that which is exclusively necessary to the existence or continuance of this contractility, is a constant and due supply of arterial blood, I was led to the *circulatory system*, the mechanism of the circulation, the power by which the blood is propelled, and the vessels through which it flows. I considered the construction of the central machine—its percussive action—that by which, in many of the operations of nature and of art, power is so astonishingly multiplied. I follow the blood through the arteries.

These vessels, in the natural and healthy state of the circulation, seem to be mere mechanical tubes; yet, in the event of disease or derangement, they prove to be something more, and are capable of exerting a controlling influence over the frame, supplying power in the central machine when there is a defect of it, or neutralising its too-energetic action. Ramifying from every portion of the arteries, or the arteries terminating in them, are the *capillary vessels*. These vessels are so minute that there can be in them no *vis a tergo*; for the attraction which the parietes of these tubes, so nearly in contact, exert on the blood passing through them, is fully sufficient to neutralise any force impressed from behind. Then, that coat which is little developed and powerless in the larger vessels, but which comparatively increases in bulk and in power as the vessels diminishes in calibre—the muscular coat—takes up the action, and, supplied with energy by the ganglionic system of nerves, contracts upon the contents of the capillaries, and continues to force the vital current onwards in its course.

The capillary vessels having traversed every portion of the frame, every secretion having been duly performed, each tissue having been supplied with the power of contractility, and each worn-out part of the frame being again built up, the blood begins to be collected together in other vessels of a different construction, which exert little or no power on the fluid that traverses them; but the blood, unaided by any propulsive powers from the heart, pursues a returning course to the centre by means of the principle of *derivation* which now supplies that of *percussion*.

When the piston is raised in the barrel of a pump, the water flows in at the lower end of the pipe and prevents the formation of a vacuum; this is the effect of atmospheric pressure on the water. So when the heart, having contracted on its contents, resumes, by an inherent principle of elasticity, its natural form and state, that of dilation, the blood flows in from the cavæ as the water flows into the pump, and by the same principle. As in the artificial pump the fluid would rush through the pipe, although it were a hundred yards in length, when the piston is raised, so, when the

ventricle is suddenly dilated, the blood flows on from the remotest portion of the venous canal.

The motion of the blood forwards, is much assisted in the extremities of the body by the action of the muscles, and thus exercise is the readiest way of quickening the circulation. The assistance in this way rendered by the muscles,—which compress the veins,—is regulated by the valves of the veins, which will permit the blood to flow on, but not to take a retrograde course.

All this will again pass in review before us, but, at present, I wish to proceed to the changes which take place in the blood during its circulation through these differently constructed vessels; and shall commence, by inquiring into the change which is effected during the shorter or *pulmonary* circulation. In others words, the *respiratory* system will first occupy our attention during the present course.

Respiration is the act of breathing—the alternate reception and expulsion of air, into and from the chest. This part of our subject, then, admits of two natural divisions—The mechanism by which the air is inhaled and forced out, and, The effect which the air produces during its continuance in the chest.

The thorax, or chest, contains, besides the heart and thymus gland, two large spongy bodies, the lungs, by which the cavity of the chest is completely occupied and filled. When we trace the minute structure of these spongy bodies, we find that they partly consist of numerous blood-vessels designed to convey nourishment to them, and of a far greater number of other vessels bringing blood from the heart to the lungs, and afterwards returning it to the heart again; and also of thousands of other little tubes, carrying no blood, but only air,—which latter may be traced, in one direction, to blind pouches or bags, and in the other, through the trachea, and pharynx, and mouth or nose, to a free communication with the external atmospheric air. The whole are surrounded by, and embedded in, a great quantity of elastic cellular substance called the *parenchyma*, which is capable of expansion or compression, and yields to the slightest impulse or power.

The thorax is bounded within, anteriorly, by the vessels which enter it or proceed from it, and the cellular substance by which those vessels are surrounded; posteriorly, by the diaphragm; laterally, by the ribs; superiorly, by the spine; and inferiorly, by the sternum; and, by means of certain muscles and cartilages, it is capable of enlarging or contracting its dimensions to a very considerable degree.

The diaphragm is a strong muscular curtain, partly fleshy and partly tendinous, stretched in a slanting direction from the spine to the sternum, and dividing the chest from the abdomen. In its natural state, it is convex towards the chest, and concave towards the abdomen; and it is supplied with nerves from the lateral or respiratory column.

Stimulated by the phrenic nerve, it contracts. The action of all muscles is that of contraction. As it contracts it must lose its convexity and become straighter. And what is the consequence of this contraction? That the cavity of the chest is proportionally enlarged. Then, as in the raising of the piston in the barrel of the pump, so the dilation of the chest, forms a vacuum there,



and the lungs expand and the air rushes down the windpipe, and fills the cells of the lungs, and they completely occupy the chest, and the equilibrium of pressure is restored.

The intercostals act in an indirect manner, very little assisting respiration in natural breathing. On the contrary, they would seem to be antagonists to the diaphragm, yet they do enlarge the cavity of the chest. The first rib is a fixed point; the intercostals between it and the second rib, by contracting, brings the second nearer to the first, and the third follows the second, and the whole are carried somewhat forward and outward, and thus the cavity of the thorax is increased.

The air-cells being thus filled, the phrenic nerve ceases to bestow its influence; and the diaphragm, by the inherent elasticity of its fibre, resumes its former shape,—it protrudes again towards the chest,—the intercostals cease to act.—by the elasticity of the cartilages the ribs fall,—the cavity of the chest is diminished,—the lungs are pressed on every side, and a portion of the air is forced out. The abdominal muscles occasionally assist powerfully in this, and always to some degree; but in the usual healthy breathing their aid is not required or lent to any considerable extent. Presently, but from what cause we know not, the influence of the phrenic nerve is felt again, and the diaphragm once more contracts, the ribs are thrown outward, the cavity of the chest is enlarged, there is less resistance to the external air, and it again rushes in; and thus, during life, the chest continues to expand and to contract, and the atmospheric air to rush in and to be expelled.

(To be concluded.)

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The last Galenian furnishes a table of the quantity of lead annually made at the lead mines of the United States, from their first opening in 1821, to 1833, inclusive. The statement contains a remark, that the lead is less abundant this spring than at any preceding time, and that, comparatively speaking, little will be made this year. The whole quantity made during the twelve years mentioned, is set down at 63,845,740 lbs., of which 7,941,792 lbs. were made during the year 1833. The mining business during that time seems by the table to have fluctuated without any perceptible law of increase. The quantity of lead raised in 1828, was more than twelve millions of pounds, and the next year more than fourteen millions and a half. It fell in 1832 to little more than four millions. This variation arises, we suppose, from the want of a regular plan of operation, a deficiency of capital, and the uncertain tenure by which the lead mine lands are held.

**CHAMPAGNE.**—The author of a new treatise on wines gives the following information, which may be particularly useful at New York, where the production of Champagne, as well as the consumption, is quite considerable:—"Champagne wine, if pure and free from any mixture not belonging to it, forms a star in the centre of the effervescing froth, when poured into a glass when standing on the table.

Poor and hungry wine, introduced as champagne, is thus easily discovered, as are also home made imitations, either from the apple, the pear, or the gooseberry, many of which, in their sparkling quality, approach to the real champagne so closely, that they have deceived many pretended connoisseurs. All other wines may be easily tried by slacking a piece of limestone, and bottling the water when perfectly transparent for use, as occasion may require. The proof consists in filling half a wine glass with this water, and the other half with the suspected wine; should it turn black and muddy, it is a sign of impure wine."

**COMPARATIVE VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF FIREWOOD.**—The table at large shows the weight of a cord of different woods, seasoned, the quantity of charcoal each will make, and other valuable information—founded on experiments. It assumes as a standard the shellbark hickory.

|  | lbs. in a cord. | Comp. value. |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 Shellbark Hickory,                       | 4469            | 100 \$7 40   |
| 15 Buttonwood,                             | 2391            | 52 3 85      |
| 14 Maple,                                  | 2663            | 54 4 00      |
| 11 Black Birch,                            | 3115            | 63 4 67      |
| 17 White Birch,                            | 2369            | 48 3 56      |
| 10 White Beech,                            | 3236            | 65 4 81      |
| 4 White Ash,                               | 3450            | 77 5 70      |
| 2 Pignut, Hickory or }<br>common Walnut, } | 4241            | 95 7 03      |
| 18 Pitch Pine,                             | 1904            | 43 3 18      |
| 19 White Pine,                             | 1868            | 42 3 11      |
| 20 Lombardy Poplar,                        | 1774            | 40 2 96      |
| 7 Appletree,                               | 3115            | 70 5 18      |
| 3 White Oak,                               | 3921            | 81 6 00      |
| 9 Black Oak,                               | 3102            | 66 4 89      |
| 6 Scrub Oak,                               | 3339            | 73 5 40      |
| 16 Spanish Oak,                            | 2449            | 52 3 85      |
| 12 Yellow Oak,                             | 2919            | 60 4 44      |
| 8 Red Oak,                                 | 3254            | 69 5 11      |
| 13 White Elm,                              | 2592            | 58 4 29      |
| 5 Swamp Whortlebury,                       | 3361            | 73 5 40      |

So much for the purchaser—and now a word to the seller.

It is estimated that a cord of wood contains when green 1443 lbs. of water. So that a farmer who brings into market a cord of green wood, has no less load for his team, than another who should put on the top of his cord of dry white oak, three quarters of a cord of seasoned pine, or one hoghead and two barrels of water.—*Brown's Sylva Americana.*

**YANKEE ENTERPRISE.**—Our marine list announces the arrival of the sloop Exchange, Capt. Taylor, from Ohio via Attakapas!—The first trip we imagine, made in the same circuit.—We presume Capt. Taylor is from New England, we presume he built the sloop on the Ohio, and filled her there with Bacon, Pork, Lard, Flour and Whiskey; we presume he came down the Ohio and Mississippi, and through the river Lafourche entered Attakapas; we presume he sold his cargo at one hundred per cent. profit over original cost, and took in return the sugar of Attakapas, which he will sell at thirty per cent. over cost; we presume now he will fill with freight for Yankee land; and we presume he will land there;—sloop a clear earning of the enterprise, and we presume with a chest full of Mexican dollars. If we have

presumed wrong, we will apologise for our presumption.—*N. O. Adv.*

**POPULAR FALLACIES.**—There is a wonderful vigor in a popular fallacy. When the world has once got hold of a lie, it is astonishing how hard it is to get it out of the world. You beat it about the head till it seems to have given up the ghost, and lo! the next day it is as healthy as ever again.—The best example of the vitality of a fine saying which had the advantage of being a fallacy, is in the overhacked piece of nonsense attributed to Archimedes, viz: "that he could move the earth, if he had any place at a distance to fix a prop for his lever." Your excellency knows that this is one of the standard illusions, one of the necessary 'stock in trade,' for all orators, poets, and newspaper writers; and persons, wherever they meet with it, take Archimedes for an extraordinary great man, and cry, "Lord how wonderful!" Now if Archimedes had found a place for his prop, and his lever, and if he could have moved with the swiftness of a cannon ball, 480 miles every hour, it would have taken him just 44,963,540,000,000 years to have raised the earth one inch. And yet people will go on quoting this absurdity as gospel—wondering at the wisdom of Archimedes.—*England and the English.*

A friend brought to us, on Saturday morning, a stick of Asparagus, which measured five inches and three-quarters, in circumference. It grew in the garden of Abraham Lippincott, in Chester township, Burlington county, N. J.—*U.S. Gaz.*

A correspondent of the Mohawk Courier, says—"A few weeks ago, a lad of this town, finding in the woods a nest of very fine young foxes, took them home and placed them in the nursing care of a cat, who had lately lost her kittens. Pass forthwith adopted the new comers, and has ever since evinced a fondness for them, fully equal with that she was wont to exhibit towards her feline brood—always devoting to them the fruits of her mousing excursions, which the little Reynards as regularly devoured, till they have at length become completely domesticated, and of very respectable size."

Application has been made to the Belgian Government, for a patent for the construction of a series of subterranean pipes between Antwerp and Brussels, for the communication of sounds.

**COFFEE.**—Three millions three hundred and eighty-four thousand pounds of coffee arrived at Philadelphia from 1st of Jan. to the 18th April.

Gossomer consists of the fine threads of the flying spider covered with dew.

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Horticultural Society—Dr. Tazewell's Bull—Rats Baga—Horticultural Society's Report—Gama Grass Seed, new method of sowing—Pasturing Wheat—Recruiting Grass Land—Horticultural Society's list of premiums—Cultivation of Flowers—Silk—Breeding in and in—Youatt's Veterinary Lecture, 1st—A stick of Asparagus—Young Foxes adopted by a cat—Pipes from Antwerp to Brussels—Coffee arrived in Philadelphia—Gossomer—Advertisements and Prices Current.

## BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday.

|                                     | PER.     | FROM.    | TO.      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| BRANDY, Apple,.....                 | gallon.  | \$0 27   | —        |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 78       | —        |
| BRAND, white field,.....            | bushel.  | 2 00     | —        |
| BEEF, on the hoof,.....             | 100 lbs. | 8 25     | 7 00     |
| CORN, yellow,.....                  | bushel.  | 62       | 63       |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 62       | 63       |
| COTTON, Virginia,.....              | pound.   | 10       | 12       |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 11       | 12 1/2   |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 11       | 14       |
| FEATHERS,.....                      | pound.   | 36       | 37       |
| FLATHEAD,.....                      | bushel.  | 1 00     | 1 25     |
| FRUIT—Best white wheat family,..... | barrel.  | 6 50     | 7 00     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 5 75     | 6 25     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 5 00     | 5 25     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 4 94     | 5 00     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 4 75     | —        |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 5 12     | 5 37     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 4 75     | 4 97     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 5 00     | —        |
| GRASS, Sarda, red Clover,.....      | bushel.  | 4 00     | 4 50     |
| Timothy (heads of the north).....   | "        | —        | —        |
| Orograph,.....                      | "        | 3 00     | —        |
| Tall meadow Oat,.....               | "        | 2 50     | —        |
| Herds, or red top,.....             | "        | 1 25     | —        |
| HAY, in bulk,.....                  | ton.     | 15 00    | 16 00    |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | 100 lbs. | —        | 95       |
| HAM, country, dew rotted,.....      | pound.   | 6        | 7        |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 7        | 8        |
| LIME,.....                          | bushel.  | 30       | 35       |
| MUSTARD SEED, Foreign,.....         | "        | 4 50     | 5 00     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 5 00     | —        |
| OATS,.....                          | "        | 31       | 33       |
| Oil, linseed,.....                  | gallon.  | 85       | 90       |
| PALM, red eye,.....                 | bushel.  | —        | —        |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | —        | 1 50     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | —        | —        |
| PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....   | ton.     | 3 25     | —        |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | barrel.  | 1 37     | —        |
| PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....            | bushel.  | 2 00     | —        |
| RICE,.....                          | pound.   | 3        | 4        |
| RYE,.....                           | bushel.  | 69       | 70       |
| Tobacco, crop, common,.....         | 100 lbs. | 3 50     | 5 00     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 4 50     | 6 00     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 6 00     | 8 00     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 6 00     | 12 00    |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 8 00     | 12 00    |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 13 00    | 17 00    |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 15 00    | 22 00    |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 4 00     | 5 00     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 5 00     | 9 00     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 4 00     | —        |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 3 00     | 4 00     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 4 00     | 8 00     |
| WHEAT, white,.....                  | bushel.  | —        | —        |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | —        | —        |
| WINE, 1st pf. in bbls,.....         | gallon.  | 23 1/2   | 24 1/2   |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 21       | 21 1/2   |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 20       | —        |
| WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,..... | 100 lbs. | 1 50     | —        |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 1 62     | —        |
| Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....   | pound.   | 50 to 60 | 24 to 26 |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 40 to 50 | 20 to 24 |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 33 to 40 | 18 to 20 |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 27 to 33 | 16 to 18 |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 22 to 27 | 16 to 18 |
| "    "    "    "    "    "          | "        | 25 to 30 | 16 to 18 |

## MILLET SEED.

A SUPPLY of this seed just received and for sale at \$1.50 a bushel, at the Amer. Farm. Establishment.  
June 6

## BAKEWELL SHEEP.

ONE fine BUCK, one year old, bred by J. Barney, Esq. for sale for 100 dollars.  
Also, several EWES at 50 dollars each, from same flock.  
Apply to  
June 3  
I. I. HITCHCOCK,  
American Farmer Establishment.

## BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

|   | PER.     | FROM.  | TO.    |
|---|----------|--------|--------|
| APPLES,.....                                    | barrel.  | \$2 00 | \$2 50 |
| BACON, hams,.....                               | pound.   | 10     | —      |
| "    "    "    "    "    "                      | "        | —      | 8      |
| "    "    "    "    "    "                      | "        | —      | 8      |
| BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs. Roll,..... | "        | 22     | 25     |
| "    "    "    "    "    "                      | "        | 12     | 18     |
| CIDER,.....                                     | barrel.  | —      | —      |
| CALVES, three to six weeks old,.....            | each.    | 3 00   | 6 00   |
| COWS, new milk,.....                            | "        | 15 00  | 27 00  |
| "    "    "    "    "    "                      | "        | 9 00   | 12 00  |
| CORN MEAL, for family use,.....                 | 100 lbs. | 1 30   | 1 37   |
| CHOP RYE,.....                                  | "        | 1 44   | 1 62   |
| EGGS,.....                                      | dozen.   | 11     | —      |
| FISH, Shad,.....                                | "        | —      | —      |
| "    "    "    "    "    "                      | barrel.  | 6 37   | —      |
| "    "    "    "    "    "                      | "        | 3 12   | —      |
| "    "    "    "    "    "                      | "        | 4 75   | 6 25   |
| "    "    "    "    "    "                      | pound.   | 3      | —      |
| LAMBS, alive,.....                              | each.    | 1 25   | 2 00   |
| Slaughtered,.....                               | quart.   | 37 1/2 | 75     |
| LARD,.....                                      | pound.   | 8      | —      |
| POULTRY, Fowls,.....                            | dozen.   | 2 25   | 2 50   |
| "    "    "    "    "    "                      | "        | 1 50   | —      |
| "    "    "    "    "    "                      | "        | 87     | 1 50   |
| POTATOES, Irish,.....                           | bushel.  | 75     | —      |
| "    "    "    "    "    "                      | "        | —      | —      |
| "    "    "    "    "    "                      | "        | —      | —      |
| VEAL, fore quarters,.....                       | pound.   | 6      | —      |
| "    "    "    "    "    "                      | "        | 8      | —      |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## DALE'S NEW HYBRID TURNIP.

THE subscriber now offers to the agriculturists a new and decidedly superior variety of Turnip, originated by R. Dale, esq. an intelligent farmer, near Edinburgh, Scotland; it was obtained by unwearied attention in crossing the Swedish or Ruta Baga Turnip; it is superior in size and flavor to the Ruta Baga; is closer and finer in the texture; it is rapid in its growth as the White Flat Turnip. In fact, it includes the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the Turnip which is to obtain the greatest possible weight at a given expense of manure. This variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort introduced; it will be found superior in quality to any of the White Field Turnips, and keeps longer than any of them, and very near as long as the Ruta Baga—the color is yellow—the shape oblong. Price 25 cents per ounce. The season for sowing is at hand.  
I. I. HITCHCOCK,  
June 10  
Amer. Farm. Estab.

## TURNIP SEED.

A FULL SUPPLY of the following kinds on hand at this Establishment, at \$1 per pound, viz:  
Early White Dutch, Early Garden Stone, White Flat, Long Tankard or Hanover, Large White Norfolk, Red Round or Red Top, Yellow Aberdeen, Ruta Baga or Swedish; also, A small quantity of Dale's new Yellow Hybrid, represented as a very superior variety, at \$2 per pound.  
June 6, 1834.

## IMPROVED SHORT HORNS.

MR. POWEL having left his farm, offers for private sale, his stock of improved short horned CATTLE, all of which have either been imported by him, or bred on his farm from animals selected for him in England.  
Direct to  
Care of John Hare Powel, Esq.  
Powelton, April 17th, 1834.—May 9  
9t

## IMPROVED STOCK.

FOR SALE—A full blood Durham improved short horned BULL, two half blood yearling BULLS, also several half and three quarter blood HEIFERS of different ages. These cattle are immediately descended from the stock of the late R. Colling (of England) a celebrated breeder.  
Apply to the Editor, or at the farm of the proprietor, near Taneytown, Frederick county, Maryland.  
May 30 4t  
C. BIRNIE.

## WANTED,

BUCKWHEAT FOR SEED, by  
I. I. HITCHCOCK,  
May 9.  
American Farmer Establishment.

## THE 7-8 SHORT HORN DURHAM BULL "DUKE" IS FOR SALE.

DUKE is 2 years old, red and white, by Parson, dam Isabella; Parson is by Bishop, dam, Moss Rose, (imported in 1821, bred by Mr. Ashcroft,) got by Phenomenon—Isabella is by the celebrated imported bull Lothario, dam, Meg, by Billy Austin. Duke is of uncommon fine size and figure, pronounced by judges to have every point and appearance of a full bred. Price (to suit the times) \$150.

Also—Several 3-4 blood HEIFERS, with their first calves, will be disposed of at \$100 each. Application to be made (post paid) to  
I. I. HITCHCOCK,  
May 30  
American Farmer Establishment.

## NOTICE.

I WILL sell my FARM on South River, at private sale. It contains upwards of a

## THOUSAND ACRES,

and possesses more advantages than most farms. Any information which may be required will be afforded to those who will call upon me at my residence in this city, or on H. H. Harwood, Esq. at the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.  
RICHARD HARWOOD of Thos.  
Annapolis, May 30, 1834.

## GREY SULPHUR SPRINGS, OF VIRGINIA.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Spring, has erected Buildings for the accommodation of a small Company, the present season; and contemplates making such other improvements as may become necessary.

THIS SPRING is situated near the celebrated and fashionable Sulphur Springs of Virginia, being 9 miles from the Red Sulphur, 23 miles from the Salt Sulphur, and but three quarters of a mile from Peterstown. In consequence of the small quantity of water hitherto yielded by this Spring, it attracted but little notice, and was known but to the immediate neighbourhood. Having opened the rock through which it flows, a large supply has been obtained, sufficient for the use of several hundred visitors.

The water is beautifully clear and cool, and leaves a greyish deposit, with a slight tinge of red on the surface, similar to that of the Red Sulphur Spring. Some of the water taken from the Spring and analyzed, has been found to contain the following ingredients—some of them in considerable quantities, viz: Carbonate of Soda, Carbonate of Lime, Sulphate of Soda, Oxide of Lithion, Oxide of Selenium, and Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas—which, at the Spring, is in such quantities as to rise in bubbles. It is highly probable that other ingredients, which are in smaller quantities, will be found, on an analysis being made at the Spring, as the quantity of water brought away, did not permit of as minute an examination, as is necessary to determine whether other ingredients are not also held in solution. Those physicians to whom this analysis has been submitted, have given it as their opinion, that these waters will prove especially beneficial in Dyspeptic cases, as well as other diseases. It is also highly probable from some experiments which have been made, that these waters may be alternated with those of the Red Sulphur Springs with much effect. There is a Post-Office at Peterstown, to which all letters should be directed.

Persons from the lower part of the Southern States, wishing to visit these Springs, should take the route by Charlotte, Salisbury and Salem, North-Carolina, and from the latter place, cross over by "Goods" Gap, to Newbern, and from thence to Giles Court-House and Peterstown. This is the shortest and believed to be as good, if not better than any other. The route through Tennessee to Newbern, may also be taken, but is longer. The accommodation and style of living, as far as practicable, will be made to conform, to that usually found in the private families of the Southern States.

JOHN D. LEGARE.

Charleston, So. Ca. May 1, 1834—June 6.

## CUBA TOBACCO SEED.

JUST received from Matanzas, a few ounces of the true Cuba Tobacco Seed, from la Vuella Abajo, warranted in prime order—Price \$1.00 per ounce.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,  
May 30.  
American Farmer Establishment.

## POINTERS.

FOR SALE, several Pointer Puppies, littered 22d Nov., they are of the very best blood, and are all most beautifully formed, and marked, being white with liver spots. Price \$10 each. Apply to  
I. I. HITCHCOCK.

Printed by Salmon & Newman, S. E. corner of Market and Calvert streets.